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STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO PRECLUDE COMPUTER FORENSIC EXPERTS AND REPORTS REGARDING INTERNET SEARCHES

and her deputy undersigned, hereby submits its Response to Defendant's Motion to Preclude Computer Forensic Experts and Reports Regarding Internet Searches and requests that The State's Response is supported by the following

The State has disclosed the Encase case files which were used by Detective

This case is the first time that Detective Steve Page learned to use the Encase Program. At his interview on April 27, 2010 Detective Page explained that he was aware the Encase Program had case files that kept track of the searches he had done on the various computers on

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which he had used that investigative program. Counsel for the State had relied on the testimony at a previous hearing that such files were unknown, albeit by a different computer expert, Randy Arthur, head of the DPS Forensic Computer Lab. Counsel for the State promptly informed counsel for the Defendant, Anne Chapman, that these files would be disclosed as quickly as possible. This disclosure has been accomplished and took place as soon as the file copying could take place, i.e., within a matter of days. This information is not critical to the Defense because it is merely a compilation of the keywords used by Detective Page in attempting to investigate the contents of Defendant's computer. Page gave examples of these key words such as the words "kill" and "homicide".

II. Detective Steve Page became confused during his interview after several hours.

Detective Steve Page was interviewed for several hours from approximately 2 p.m. until approximately 7 p.m. at night. He admitted that he had failed to fully prepare for the interview and became confused during the course of the interview. Toward the end of the interview, Detective Page was no longer sure of when the internet searches that were conducted on Defendant's computer took place. Page was able to testify as to when some of the searches were last viewed and when certain files were created. His confusion has been clarified and he has reviewed his findings with his mentor at the DPS Computer Lab, Paul Lindvay.

Paul Lindvay is the forensic computer analyst that reviewed Detective Page's findings in his January 29, 2010 report and signed off on those findings as having been "peer reviewed". Detective Page's confusion will goes to the weight of his testimony. His interview can be completed when counsel is ready to reschedule.

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The State has timely previously disclosed and is also offering Paul Lindvay as an expert on the Encase Program and the investigation and timing of the internet searches. This timing can be established by bracketing the searches between other searches that were conducted on Defendant's computer, as was alluded to in Detective Page's interview. Additionally, "file created dates" and "file last visited dates" can document when a file was last visited or created. Mr. Lindvay is more extensively qualified than Detective Page and has worked with the Encase Program for approximately 7 years.

This computer search evidence documents the fact that Defendant was premeditating the murder of his ex-wife Carol Kennedy shortly after their divorce took place. It was disclosed to the Defense at the very beginning of the case and in subsequent hearings and reports, including the Chronis and Simpson hearing. It has been available for their review since the initial computer imaging of Defendant's computer. This evidence is absolutely critical to the State's case and supports the element of premeditation.

III. The State was ignorant of the existence of the Encase case files. Defense has had the hard drives for analysis almost as long as the State. There is no actual prejudice demonstrated.

Promptly upon learning of the existence of the case files from the Encase Program these files were disclosed. It turns out that these files contain little more than the hundreds of "key words" that were used by Page to search Defendant's computer and contain no vital information about anything in this case. It is simply untrue that Defendant's ability to crossexamine Detective Page was interfered with in any way. Attorney Anne Chapman completely dismantled Detective Page on cross-examination in his pretrial interview to the point where he no longer knew what he was talking about and was embarrassed almost to the point of tears.

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That was when the interview was terminated because the RMIN building was closing for the night. Counsel for the State declined to take Detective Page down to the Osborne, Maledon Law Offices where Detective Page could be further embarrassed.

The hard drives that were imaged in this case and investigated by Detective Page were duplicated for both parties. The Defense has had notice of this information since the very beginning of the case. There can be no prejudice to Defendant when such early disclosure has taken place and Defendant is the person who created the evidence. There is no new information here. Admittedly, the State should have turned over the Encase case files that were used by Detective Page, but the State was misinformed about the existence of such files by the head of the DPS Forensic Computer Lab.

IV. Defendant conducted six internet searches that are not unfairly prejudicial and are probative of the key element of Defendant's premeditation of the murder of his ex-wife.

Six internet searches were conducted using such terms as "how to kill someone" and "how to collect insurance proceeds in case of homicide". Additionally, the other searches that surround the searches that are at issue become relevant on the basis of their timing. In this case Detective Page became confused about the exact timing of all these searches and the meaning of some of the information contained in the computer related to that timing. The information that is certain is that Defendant was doing research on "how to kill someone" prior to the time of his ex-wife's murder and he was also researching "how to collect insurance proceeds in the case of a homicide". Some of the cached topics that came up during those searches were things like "how to make a homicide look like a suicide" and "how to make a homicide look like an accident". These topics were discovered in remnants of web pages that were discovered in

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Defendant's computer. These searches constitute relevant, probative evidence of Defendant's state of mind leading up to the murder of Carol Kennedy. The Defense would like nothing better than to eliminate any evidence that demonstrates that Defendant was thinking about killing someone prior to the murder of Carol Kennedy, but the fact of the matter is that such evidence exists and is highly relevant in this case to the critical element in the State's case of premeditation. Paul Lindvay or Detective Page will be able to testify as to the timing of these searches and when these files were created or last visited.

Rule 401 and 402 of the Rules of Evidence allows for the admission of all evidence that is relevant. There is no argument to be made that this evidence is not relevant. Addressing the argument that it is prejudicial, the only issue is whether it is unfairly prejudicial. The court should not be misled by the mention of topics that came up when the search term "how to kill someone" was used. We live in the digital age where most people own or have access to a computer and have experience with how the internet works. Furthermore, it is easily explained how such cached topics crop up during an internet search. This is not unfairly prejudicial evidence, but rather evidence of someone using Defendant's password protected computer to do research on how to kill someone approximately 30 days before someone murdered his exwife. It is not coincidence, but relevant, probative evidence of the key element of premeditation in the State's case.

CONCLUSION

The State of Arizona has made massive disclosure in this case. Given the voluminous amount of information developed some mistakes have been made in the disclosure and unintentional omissions made in reliance on incorrect information provided to the prosecutors. The State and the public interest should not be punished for good faith errors that have been

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because some evidence is prejudicial does not mean it is "unfairly" prejudicial. The forensic computer search evidence is critical to the key element of premeditation in the State's case.

The State requests that Defendant's motion be denied.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this day of May, 2010.

Sheila Sullivan Polk
YANAPAI GOUNTY ATTORNEY

By:

Joseph C. Butner

Deputy County Attorney

COPIES of the foregoing delivered/emailed this day of May, 2010 to:

Honorable Thomas J. Lindberg

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